Department of the Navy's

INPO

INFORMATION NETWORK PROGRAM OFFICE

Department of the Navy

Information Network
Program Office

1996
Annual Report

Table of Contents

Letter from CAPT J. R. McKenzie, DON INPO Program Manager

"That which is Essential is Invisible"

The quote above can be found scribbled in white paint on the cement of an overpass in Loudon County, Virginia. I believe that it describes all the Phase I work that went on early in 1996 to procure and install new servers, cabling, Internet connectivity and other network infrastructure equipment and connectivity (that which the customer does not see - invisible) in order to make the installation of more than 1000 Pentium workstations on the customers' desks (the visible) during the second half of the year possible. We have also conducted a user requirements survey to identify present and future requirements, established a single Help Desk to support the Navy unclassified and classified local area networks, instituted new security procedures, conducted user training, and other visible and invisible tasks to support the Phase I Pentagon LAN consolidation effort. The present goal is to upgrade computer resources on a four-year cycle. The primary challenge now is to identify sufficient funding to meet this goal.

The Phase II effort to connect all Navy activities within a 65-mile radius has also seen a great deal of progress. Nearly 2000 customers located in nearby buildings in the metropolitan area have been identified as "outlyers." Their needs have been collected and plans are being recommended to connect them to ensure an integrated DON Washington Metropolitan area. The National Capital Region Node (NCRN) project is well under way with NAVSEA, NAVAIR, BUPERS, the Pentagon, SPAWAR, NAVSUP and HQMC connected to the node.

The NCRN is an invisible effort to the user, but the completion of this effort will visibly improve our ability to communicate through easy e-mail access between commands and a common directory service. Users will be able to find e-mail addresses, telephone and fax numbers for all Navy personnel in the National Capital Region.

Our Navy executives are interested in communicating with each other across the world. This is the basis for the Phase III of our mission, to allow the Navy Local and Wide Area Networks to interact with each other. An outcome of the first DON IM/IT Conference was establishing six Integrated Product Teams (IPTs) to begin the education and cross organization partnering toward developing standards. Again, the work of these teams will be invisible to the user, but will make it possible for any Navy user to communicate with any other Navy user wherever they may be in the world as if they were in the next office.

While talking on these challenges in the coming year, we will continue to seek the input of our users and stakeholders as we ensure that technology insertion is realized inconsonance with technology evolution. We will do the essential, albeit often invisible, in order to make visible the network improvements possible for all Navy users.

> When you call the DNHN Help Desk, you'll be given a Trouble Ticket number. With that number, you can always find out the status of your trouble call, hook up, or new purchase.

Introduction

In the blink of an eye, when measured against the traditional pace of technological change, the world of commerce and industry has been transformed. The science of information management (IM) - the way in which information is gathered, shared and used - has been dramatically restructured to exploit a constantly changing field of new technologies. The effects of this restructuring are rippling through our society.

Shortly after taking office, the Secretary of the Navy witnessed firsthand the consequences of a lack of IM system integration. The difficulties he experienced in communicating computer-to-computer with the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Marine Corps were symptomatic of Navy-wide conditions that required immediate solutions.

On 26 October 1995, the Secretary began a consolidation of the Navy's information technology (IT) resources and tasked the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition (ASN(RDA)) to lead the efforts to implement new technology in these areas. The Secretary's goal is to create from existing Navy networks a Navy-wide IM infrastructure that provides commercial, standards-based, interoperable tools. On 7 January 1996, the Information Network Program Office (INPO) was established to serve as a source of leadership, direction and technical expertise for the consolidation under ASN(RDA).

"I have a special interest in this project and fully recognize the hurdles the project team faces," wrote Secretary John Dalton. "It is extremely important that we move forward quickly."

Currently at the helm of INPO is Program Manager CAPT J. R. McKenzie, former Executive Assistant to Dr. Marvin Langston, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition (DASN(C4I/EW/Space)). "The Navy, with more than 900,000 people around the globe, has moved quickly in some areas of IT and slowly in others," notes McKenzie, "Dozens of local- and wide-area systems were developed in isolation. They've been a blessing to the naval organizations that created them, but have created barriers to the flow of information across the service. We at INPO just want to help everyone communicate easily with one another." The primary tools of this effort will be educating, mentoring and facilitating, as well as providing focused expertise to solve specific IM and IT problems.

The Secretary has tasked ASN(RDA) to implement his vision of a Navy that makes maximum use of the enormous potential of information technology. A Navy that encourages specialization within its organizational elements and at the same time provides the technology and expertise for integration among those elements. A Navy that uses computers not merely to calculate a missile's flight path or gauge a ship's fuel consumption but also to move ideas and data to where they are needed - instantly, effortlessly and cost effectively. More importantly, the Secretary envisions a Navy that allows a sailor to call home via e-mail, check his or her records at BUPERS or perhaps sign up for a training class - a Navy that helps our people.

DON INPO Objective

The objective of the Department of the Navy Information Network Program Office (DON INPO) is to achieve an enterprise-wide information interchange for the Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV), Chief of Naval Operations (OPNAV), and Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC) by re-engineering the existing diverse technical architecture to conform with the Department of Defense (DOD) Defense Information Infrastructure (DII). Further, to provide a facilitated approach to the development of a seamless architecture for the interchange of electronic-mail, integrated office automation services, and connectivity throughout the DON as a basis for the deployment of the Defense Message System (DMS).

(Source: SECNAV Memorandum of 26 October 1995 approving the DON INPO Program Plan.)

DON INPO Goals

In Fiscal Year 1996, INPO embarked on a three-phase program:

♦ Phase One created the DNHN (Department of the Navy Headquarters Networks), integrating the numerous existing Navy Pentagon local-area networks (LANs) into two networks - one classified and one unclassified. DNHN is a microcosm of the Secretary's vision, providing commercial, standards-based, interoperable computing tools to every Navy Pentagon office. In the short time since the Secretary's IT consolidation began, the INPO team has brought together the unclassified LANs of the Secretary's office and the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) (N4). In place of the various Navy and Marine Corps help desks in the Pentagon that assisted users in the past, a single, consolidated office now provides critical support to the DNHN users, both classified and unclassified.

♦ Phase Two will extend this seamless operational capability to all major Navy-networked sites within 65 miles of Washington, D.C. INPO has joined with seven major System Commands and the Marine Corps to facilitate the interconnection of existing wide-area networks across the Navy. We have set an ambitious schedule for meeting this goal. In conjunction with the Defense Information System Agency (DISA), we will establish the DON's largest - nearly 300,000 - user-integrated network by the end of 1996.

♦ On a larger scale, Phase Three will facilitate the expansion of this communications capability throughout the rest of the Navy. Through teaming, product and project teams, and forums and groups, INPO will help facilitate the integration of DON assets into the development of the Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and a unified DoD communications structure. Integrated Product Teams (IPTs), staffed by volunteer talent from across the Navy, are being established to carry out this vision across the Navy.

DON INPO Accomplishments

⭐	7 Jan 96	DON Information Network Program Office Stood up
⭐	8 Jan 96	DON INPO Web site initiated: www.inpo.navy.mil
⭐	29 Feb 96	Began creation of the Department of the Navy Headquarters Network (DNHN) by combining OPNAV and SECNAV Pentagon LANs
⭐	5-6 Mar 96	Hosted first DON IM/IT Conference in San Diego, CA
⭐	5 Apr 96	DNHN User Groups and Special Interest Groups began forming
⭐	26 Jun 96	DNHN Help Desk officially opened
⭐	29 Jul 96	Pentium PC deployment began for DNHN users
⭐	22 Oct 96	Established the DON Information Technology Society
⭐	28 Oct -1 Nov 96	Coordinated with the JRWG and CRWG to combine conferences, resulting in the Copernicus Requirements Working Group conference in Dam Neck, VA.

IM/IT Conference

The Navy's first Information Management and Information Technology (IM/IT) Conference capped five years of intense Navy activity in IM/IT. Since 1991, the Navy has been pursuing a vision of how the new information technologies and processes can empower the warfighter and strengthen the entire Navy infrastructure. Initially called Copernicus, the vision defined a C4I system that uses information as a strategic asset to improve situational awareness, reduce global distances, permeate the battle space and provide the warfighter with options at each stage of a conflict. Today, this vision has been refined to Copernicus . . . Forward, and incorporates every advantage of the rapidly advancing Information Age into the Navy's warfighting strategy.

VADM W. Bowes

At the conference, various presentations and panels delved into the heart of the vision. Copernicus . . . Forward emphasizes:
• A joint global IT environment.
• Development of a common operating environment.

• Use of commercial technologies and standards.
• Greater use of multimedia with robust networks to support fast transfer of video, voice and graphics.
• Standardized data formats that allow users to quickly and inexpensively pull information and common building blocks to evolve systems.

Dr. M. Langston

In short, a doctrine that will bring the Navy a Fleet-focused IM&IT environment that is flexible and cost effective.
Among the speakers was Dr. Marvin J. Langston, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development and Acquisition (C4I/EW/Space). "The future is so bright we need to wear shades!" said Dr. Langston. He discussed the changing nature of war in the information age, the need for a centralized architecture with decentralized implementation, the changes in military and industrial relationships and the need to change the way people work. Dr. Langston also shared

his concept of nurturing the IT literacy of the individual warfighter. His program "IT for Sailors and Marines" provides computers to

young sailors and allows them to discover innovative ways to use them onboard ship. Conference attendees agreed that the area of information warfare (IW) and Automated Information Systems (AIS) should be brought together - a strategy that will promote the same architectures and standards for both fields. The participants also recognized the enormous

challenges that Navy IM&IT professionals face as they guide one of the world's largest organizations through the cultural and technological changes that will empower the warfighter and create a world-class digitally enabled enterprise.

The San Diego conference was formal recognition of the important role that IM&IT plays in the Navy. In fact, the field is one the top ten priorities of the Secretary of the Navy, whose goal is a communication system-Navy-wide, state-of-the-art and based on existing networks-that embraces all emerging technologies of the Information Age.

"The future's so bright we have to wear shades"

Dr. M. Langston, DASN (C4I/EW/Space)

Action items emerging from the conference were to:

♦ Create a Senior Executive Steering Board for IM&IT that will involve CINC, TYCOM, RDA, OPNAV, USMC, PEO and SYSCOM.

♦ Add senior level steerage to implementation of Copernicus. . . Forward to the tactical, non-tactical and business side of IM.

♦ Combine the Joint Requirement Working Group (JRWG), Communication Requirements Working Group (CRWG), and IM&IT Conferences.

♦ Maximize opportunities for Fleet IM personnel to attend the biannual conference.

♦ Create a single consolidated tactical, non-tactical and business information exchange.

♦ Develop an implementation plan based on the Copernicus. . . Forward vision.

♦ Develop a Navy IM&IW Strategic Plan.

CRWG Conference

The Department of the Navy held its first Copernicus Requirements Working Group (CRWG) Conference from October 28 through November 1, 1996. The purpose of the Conference was to bring together the warfare-technology and warfare-support-technology community and to promote the same architectures and standards in both areas. Through this strategy, better methods can be developed to provide sailors and marines with the verified, timely, and properly packaged information that they need, when they need it.

Vice Admiral W. J. Davis, Jr., Director of Space and Electronic Warfare, sponsored the Conference. Several hundred people representing all the U.S. military services and several Allied services attended the conference. Together the participants worked to set priorities on how the Navy should proceed in the complex fields of information warfare and technology. "In the past we had a successful Joint Maritime Communications (JMCIS) Working Group that brought together the requirements people, the technicians, and the users. That group not only came up with improved products but also let everyone involved know the direction we were heading" remarked Vice Admiral Davis. "Now we've gone the next step. We've added the command-and control-folks, the communications folks, and the networking folks. I think that what you'll see in the future is a better integrated product."

The conference capped five years of intense Navy activity in the tactical and non-tactical information arenas. Since 1991, the Navy has been pursuing a vision of how new information technologies and processes can empower the warfighter and strengthen the entire Navy infrastructure. Initially called Copernicus, the vision defined a C4I system that uses information as a strategic asset to improve situational awareness, effectively reduce global distances, permeate the battle space, and provide the warfighter with a range of options at each stage of a conflict. Since then the vision has been continuously refined. Today it is known as Copernicus . . . Forward and incorporates every advantage of the rapidly advancing Information Age into the Navy's warfighting strategy.

Throughout the CRWG Conference, presentations and panels delved into the heart of the vision. Copernicus . . . Forward emphasizes five areas of action: creating a joint global information-technology environment; developing a common operating environment; using commercial technologies and standards; increasing the use of multimedia with robust networks to support fast transfer of video, voice, and graphics; and standardizing data formats, thereby allowing users to quickly and inexpensively pull information and common building blocks to evolve systems. In short, Copernicus . . . Forward is a doctrine that will bring the Navy a flexible, cost-effective, Fleet-focused information-technology environment.

The Conference was lively. The Fleet sounded the call for immediate changes in the acquisition process and in the Navy standards for commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) products, wide-area networks (WANs), and local-area networks (LANs) aboard ships. Those standards should be interoperable with the shore-based commands. One guest speaker, Admiral Archie Clemins, CINCPACFLT, said "The vision of the future is that we have to go there quickly; information technology is not an end product. Information technology is what enables reengineering and process improvement." He elaborated "We're not putting information

change the way people work. "I don't feel like I'm in an information overload; but it's very important to make information into knowledge and then to use it to your advantage."

Conference attendees were privileged to hear from Vice Admiral Tuttle (USN, Ret.), the man who originated Copernicus. He painted a picture of information technology's future. When asked about the Navy's move to bring the tactical and non-tactical worlds together, Vice Admiral Tuttle responded vigorously. "First of all, it should never have parted. In fact, I am probably responsible for that because at that time I didn't know an electron from a baseball!" Vice Admiral Tuttle then

> *"…it's very important to make information into knowledge and then to use it to your advantage."*
>
> *ADM A. Clemins, CINCPACFLT*

technology on things just to say 'Gee, I can do all this!' The issue is, how does it make life better? How does it save your and my tax dollars? How does it help attract the right sailors? How does it help keep the right sailors and marines? How does it reduce training costs, and on and on. That's why we're really using information technology and that's why I am here today."

Admiral Clemins discussed the changing nature of war in the information age, the need for a centralized architecture with decentralized implementation, and the changes in military/industry relationships. He emphasized that the Navy must be in line with industry standards, to lower costs, and must train people to be decision makers rather than watchstanders. He urged the attendees to 'bet on the Web technologies and the Internet' and he stressed the need to

explained that originally he had asked for non-tactical information-technology products to use for word processing, and also some kind of a tactical decision agent. "Those grew and polarized. But the boundaries between all information are eroding, as you see happening here in the conference." In the future, he predicted, the systems used for collaborative planning, modeling and simulation, and event execution will reside on the same infrastructure that handles payroll, personnel matters, and stock inventories.
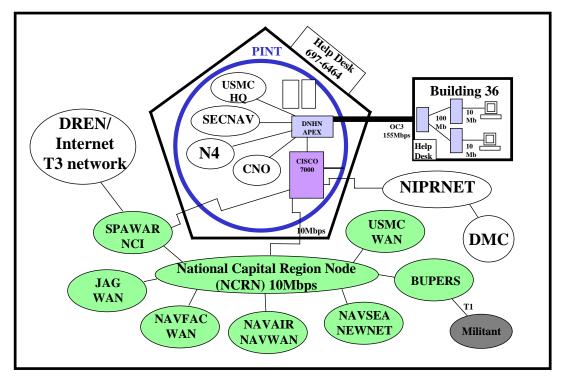
The CRWG conference spotlighted the importance of the combined tactical and non-tactical communities to the Navy. The field is one top ten priorities of the Secretary of the Navy, whose goal is a communication system Navy-wide, state-of-the-art, and based on

existing networks that embraces all users and
all the emerging technologies of the
Information Age.

DON Headquarters Network

Phase One of INPO's goals created the Department of the Navy Headquarters Networks (DNHN), integrating the numerous existing Navy Pentagon local-area networks (LANs) into two networks - one classified and one unclassified. DNHN is a microcosm of the Secretary of the Navy's vision, providing commercial, standards-based, interoperable computing tools to every Navy Pentagon office. In the short time since the Secretary's IT consolidation began, the INPO team has brought together the unclassified LANs of the Secretary's office and the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics) (N4). In place of the various Navy and Marine Corps Help Desks in the Pentagon that assisted users in the past, a single, consolidated office now provides critical support to the DNHN users, both classified and unclassified. Specific accomplishments include:

♦ Completed the installation of the SECNAV Unclassified backbone. Configured all servers to run with a new Network Mask, which is vital to temporarily relocating personnel outside the Pentagon during it's renovation.
♦ Installed over 1,000 new Pentiums in SECNAV and OPNAV Pentagon spaces.
♦ Conducted a user requirements survey and analyzed results.
♦ Established OPNAV and SECNAV Users Groups and Special Interest Groups.
   (continued on next page)

DON Headquarters Network - DNHN

♦ Completed a dial-in solution for the Unclassified system using a toll-free number. Arranged for remote dial-in access to DNHN for senior leaders and staffs.
♦ Implemented Automatic Password Expiration to occur every 60days and implemented a reminder on SMG usage.
♦ Upgraded the Cannon color copiers with new firmware and new print drivers install on the network.
♦ Conducted ADP Security Brief to DNHN Personnel and upgraded user training program, including CD ROM and Executive tutoring.

Features of the DNHN
♦ Dial In/Out via Ascend MAX - PPP connection
♦ FAX(Out Only) - Integrated with Exchange
♦ Internet - High speed connectivity
♦ X 7 Help Desk
♦ Standard Desktop Configurations
♦ NCRN Access
♦ NT 4.0 / Exchange E-Mail

User Groups and Special Interest Groups
Groups have been formed to help users have a voice in DNHN decisions and policies. There are OPNAV and SECNAV User Groups, and nine Special Interest Groups:
♦ Joint Special Interest Group on Unclass LAN Beta Testing
♦ Special Interest Group on Classified Pentiums
♦ Special Interest Group on Class/Unclass Operations
♦ Special Interest Group on Document Management System
♦ Special Interest Group on Interoperability
♦ Special Interest Group on Microsoft Exchange
♦ Special Interest Group on Pentium Deployment
♦ Special Interest Group on Remote Information Exchange
♦ Special Interest Group on Web Navigation

DNHN User Survey
DON INPO initiated a DNHN Information Technology (IT) Requirements Survey in September. The purpose of the survey was to determine Navy end-user current and future IT requirements within the Pentagon and the Washington Metropolitan area. The survey consisted of ten demographic questions and 24 topical questions covering such areas as training needs, user requirements, and help desk responsiveness. Approximately 3200 surveys were distributed to the OPNAV and SECNAV users of DNHN. 769 surveys (about 24%) were returned and analyzed. The results were captured and tabulated in a report that will be utilized to monitor and improve the processes of the DNHN system, requirements, and Help Desk.

Consolidated Help Desk

A ribbon cutting ceremony held on 26 June 1996, marked the official opening of the Department of the Navy Headquarters Network Help Desk. This single, consolidated office is the focal point for fast, efficient support to Pentagon local area networks, both classified and unclassified. The Help Desk staff fields questions and provides advice on all matters relating computer operations on the DNHN. These include hardware and software problems, training, operating techniques and shortcuts, and schedules of network upgrades and expansions.

The Help Desk is open for questions and support 24 hours a day, seven days a week. During it's first 3 months in operation, the Help Desk responded to over 4,500 network and PC questions. Requests for Help Desk service range from simple password resets, to fixing broken PCs, to resolving major network issues on the classified and unclassified networks.
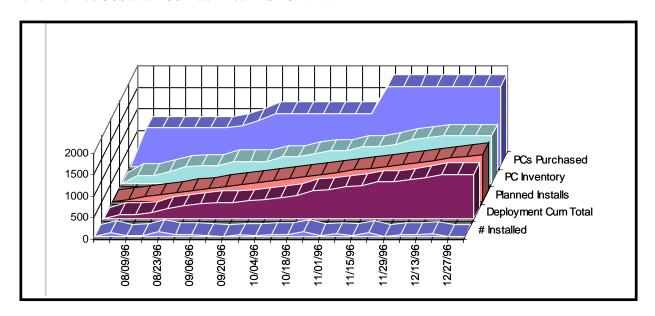
Implementation and Integration Team

The DON INPO DNHN Implementation and Integration Team (II Team) installed hundreds of Pentium computer systems in OPNAV and SECNAV locations in the Pentagon and Crystal City. The DNHN II Team performed the following duties:

♦ Received and inventoried new equipment as it arrived on site
♦ Performed site surveys prior to installation
♦ Prepared and set up new workstations and printers
♦ Installed and updated software
♦ Removed old equipment
♦ Transferred data from old to new PCs

The team closely coordinated their efforts with other DNHN teams to make the installation a success. The other DNHN teams resolved connectivity issues; created accounts; and troubleshot problems before, during, and after installations. The Pentium deployment began with the OPNAV point-of-presence (POP) installation. This installation gave much-needed unclassified access to OPNAV users who previously had limited unclassified access or none at all. DOD-standard Pentium computers were installed to replace many old and overworked 386 and 486 machines in SECNAV.

Pentium Deployment Schedule

National Capitol Region Node

The objectives of the National Capitol Region Node (NCRN) Project are:

♦ To implement the NCRN, which comprises the interconnection and delivery of associated network services for major Naval organizations within a 65 mile radius of the Pentagon. The NCRN will consolidate and provide primary Wide Area Network (WAN) services for Region 1 of the Navy Wide Network (DON WAN).

♦ To consolidate and facilitate electronic exchange among the DON network service providers and their Naval customers, in the National Capital Region, by removing barriers, enhancing existing infrastructure and establishing new resources.

Major Milestones in 1996 were:

Identified existing LAN/WANS in the National Capitol Region

Determined Configuration Management plans for all LAN/WANS

Developed plans for connecting all LAN/WANS

Completed Initial Operational Capability w/ SPAWAR, NAVSEA, BUPERS, Pentagon

Completed E-mail interoperability testing

Negotiated Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with users
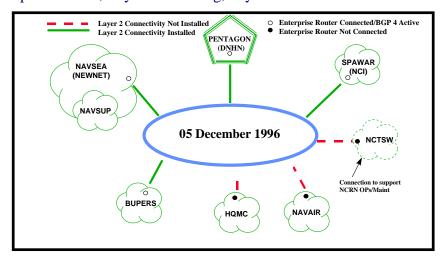
Populated the Directory Services

Developed tools to populate phone, fax and e-mail fields in the directory

Established Full Operational Capability (with the exception of HQMC)

Procured required software and hardware

Physical connections established for the following locations:

WNY, Anacostia, Crystal Gateway North, Crystal Square 2, Hoffman II, Ballston I,Naval Observatory, Crystal Mall 4, Crystal Mall 3, Crystal Gateway I, Crystal Gateway 2, Presidential Towers, NASSIFF, Ballston II, Crystal Mall 2, Russell Building, Airport Plaza II, Rayburn Building, Crystal Park 5
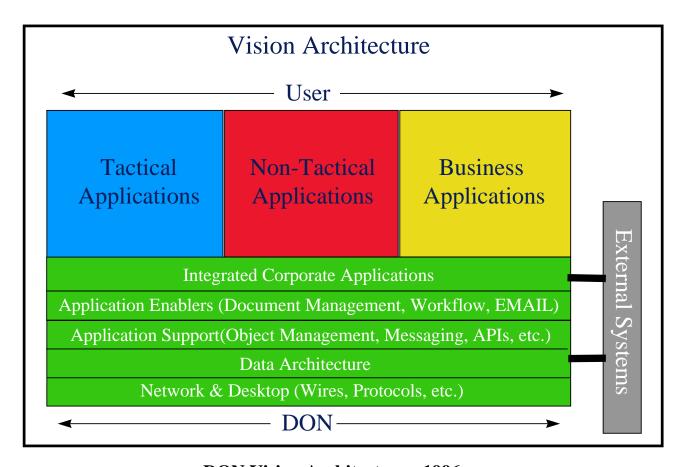

NCRN Connectivity/Domain Status

Standards IPTs

About the Standards Integrated Product Teams (IPTs):

The purpose of the five IPTs is to draw an information-technology road map that brings together the user, buyer, and developer and points the way to a Navy-wide infrastructure of commercial, standards-based, interoperable components (i.e., e -mail, workflow, calendaring, directory services, messaging, object management, data repositories, network operating systems). The IPTs, who report directly to Dr. Marv Langston, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (C4I, EW, Space) are staffed by volunteer talent from across the Navy and are supported by the DON Information Network Program Office. The teams represent each of the five supporting layers of the technical architecture as shown below.

Vision Architecture

← User →

Tactical Applications	Non-Tactical Applications	Business Applications

Integrated Corporate Applications

Application Enablers (Document Management, Workflow, EMAIL)

Application Support(Object Management, Messaging, APIs, etc.)

Data Architecture

Network & Desktop (Wires, Protocols, etc.)

External Systems

← DON →

DON Vision Architecture - 1996

<div align="center">Description of the IPTs</div>

Network Layer Team (NET)
Goal: to establish policies and standards for computer networking hardware and software including local- and wide-area networks.
Team Leader: Col Doug Black, Chief of Naval Operations, Information Transfer Division
Data Architecture Team (DA)
Goal: to establish policy and standards for data architecture including formatting, storage, warehousing, sharing, and security.
Team Leader: CAPT (SEL) Debra Straub of CINCLANTFLT (N6)
Applications Support Team (AS)
Goal: to develop policy and standards for applications-support elements including object management and messaging.
Team Leader: CAPT Dave Gamble, the DON's DMS Program Manager assigned to Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
Applications Enablers Team (AE)
Goal: to develop policy and standards for applications-enabler elements including work flow, document management, E-mail, and calendaring.
Team Leader: TBD
Corporate Applications Team (CA)
Goal: to develop policy and standards for DON-wide corporate applications.
Team Leader: TBD

<div align="center">Commands Represented on the IPTs</div>
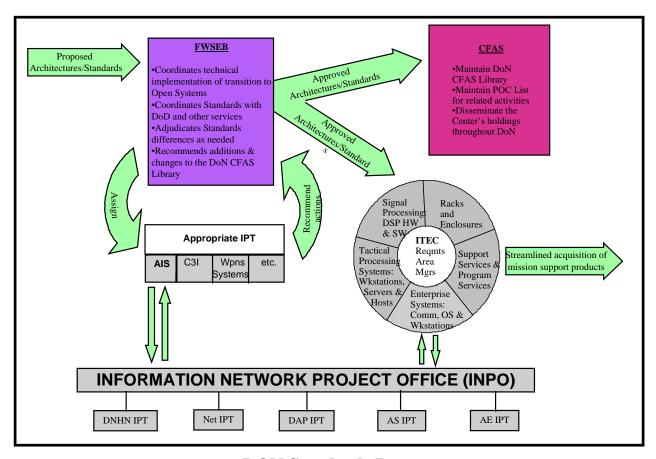
• CNO N61 (Team Ldr)	• Naval Postgraduate School	• NCTS Pensacola
• CINCLANTFLT (Team Ldr)	• Naval War College	• Naval Oceanographic Office
• CINCPACFLT (Team Ldr)	• NRaD	• Naval Ordnance Ctr, PacDiv
• SPAWAR (Team Ldr)	• NISE West	• DISA D71
• DASN (C4I)	• NAS Whidbey Island	• NAVFAC ENGCOM
• NAVAIR	• Naval Sub Base Bangor	• ONR
• NAVSEA	• Naval Station Everett	• Operational Support Office
• NAVSUP	• CNO (N62/N12)	• JLSC
• COMNAVSURFPAC	• NAWC AD	• Office of Navy JAG
• COMNAVAIRPAC	• PWC Washington	• MCTSSA, USMC
• BUPERS	• NETPMSA	• MCCTA, USMC
• NAVFAC	• NAVMED Info Mgmt Ctr	• SUPSHIP San Diego
• NISMC	• NCTS Washington	

<p style="text-align:center; color:red;">IPTs and the DON Standards Process</p>

The Standards IPTs' efforts in standards fit into the existing process of the Force Warfare Systems Engineering Board (FWSEB) and the FWSEB IPTs as shown in the diagram. Once the standards are approved they will be recorded in the Center For Architectural Standards (CFAS) Library and therefore will be accessible by all DON personnel. The basic process is:

- An architecture and/or standard that is proposed from outside of the FWSEB structure is submitted to the FWSEB Executive Secretary.
- Architectures and/or standards proposed by the FWSEB IPTs are submitted directly to the FWSEB for review and possible approval for inclusion in the DON CFAS Library.
- The FWSEB Executive Secretary will assign the proposed item(s) to the appropriate FWSEB IPT(s) for review.
- The appropriate FWSEB IPT(s) will review the proposed item(s) and make a recommendation(s) to the FWSEB.
- If the FWSEB IPT review process recommends approval, and the FWSEB concurs, the proposed architecture and/or standard will be added to the DON CFAS Library.
- Disapproved proposed architectures and/or standards will not be added to the DON CFAS Library. Reason(s) for disapproval will be provided to the proposing activity.

DON Standards Process

DON IT Society

One of the action items from the March IM/IT conference was to provide a means for Navy IT People to communicate and to share ideas or to seek help in solving a problem that may or may not be unique to the DoN. The DON INPO staff went to the drawing board to determine the best way to accomplish this and decided to establish an informal society of Naval Information Technologists. To that end, INPO established a news group capability on the INPO web server and a mailing list . The news group allows users to post messages and make comments on existing posted messages similar to the bulletin board functionality. The mailing list is maintained for those who do not have news group capability. Additionally, DON INPO staff members maintain a listing of e-mail addresses of IT Managers across the Navy.

FY96 Budget Execution

OMN

FUNDING	EFFECTIVE DATE	CUMULATIVE	COMMENTS
$5,298,000	10/1/95	$5,298,000	Initial Allocation
-$5,298,000	1/1/96	$0	Deferral
$5,298,000	2/26/96	$5,298,000	Restoral Limitation Adjustment for 2nd Qrt Funding
$1,479,000	3/15/96	$6,777,000	ASN(FM&C) Funding for LAN/WAN
-$1,325,000	3/22/96	$5,452,000	Deferral - Unused GSA Lease Funding
$1,325,000	4/30/96	$6,777,000	Release Deferral
$77,000	5/16/96	$6,854,000	CIVPERS Realignment to INPO
-$732,000	5/24/96	$6,122,000	Realignment to NISMC OB

OPN

FUNDING	EFFECTIVE DATE	CUMULATIVE	COMMENTS
$8,886,000	3/7/96	$8,886,000	Initial Allocation
-$107,000	4/22/96	$8,779,000	ASN(FM&C) - OPN Adjustments
$510,000	5/29/96	$9,289,000	OPN Funding transfer to INPO per AAUSN
-$235,000	6/14/96	$9,054,000	ASN(FM&C) OPN Funding Decrease
$20,000	11/4/96	$9,074,000	AAUSN Internal Realignment
$3,500,000	11/4/96	$12,574,000	ASN(FM&C) OPN Funding Increase

SUMMARY

FY-96	Budget ($M)	Received ($M)	Remaining ($M)
O&M,N	6122	6122	0
OPN	14386	12574	1812
Total	20508	18696	1812

(OPNAV, SECNAV, and INPO budgets combined 01 Oct 1996)

Future Endeavors

- ♦ Pentagon Desktop Refreshment

- ♦ Messaging and Calendaring Upgrade

- ♦ SECNAV Migration to DNHN

- ♦ OPNAV (N4) Migration to DNHN

- ♦ Remote/Mobile Computing Capabilities

- ♦ Connecting outlyers to DNHN

For More Information

For more information on DON INPO see our publications

and

or visit our website.